

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF KANSAS**

**JOHN L AUBUCHON,**

**Petitioner,**

**v.**

**CASE NO. 15-3100-SAC**

**COFFEY COUNTY JAIL,**

**Respondent.**

**MEMORANDUM AND ORDER**

This matter comes before the court on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus under 28 U.S.C. § 2241, filed pro se by petitioner while confined as a pretrial detainee in the Coffey County Jail in Burlington, Kansas. Petitioner's motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis without prepayment of the \$5.00 filing fee in this habeas corpus action is granted.

**BACKGROUND AND CLAIMS**

Petitioner cites his arrest on December 13, 2014, and claims he was held thereafter for over 30 days before criminal charges were filed against him in Coffey County Case No. 15CR10 on January 13, 2015, and counsel appointed. Petitioner contends this delay violated his constitutional right to due process, and states his confinement continues because his bond has been set too high given his financial resources. Petitioner complains

there has been no action in his criminal case or in response to his pro se motion to dismiss the criminal charges, and contends the prosecutor is unlawfully causing this delay in an attempt to force petitioner to accept a plea agreement.

On these claims petitioner filed the instant habeas action seeking dismissal of his Coffey County criminal case. The Coffey County Jail is named as the sole respondent. He also seeks damages for the loss of his job and property including four dogs, for hardship on his family, and for medical bills related to his continued confinement. In supplemental pleadings, petitioner asserts state tort claims of false imprisonment, malicious prosecution, intentional infliction of emotional distress, and invasion of privacy.

#### **DISCUSSION**

Having carefully reviewed the record with a liberal reading of petitioner's pro se pleadings, *Ledbetter v. City of Topeka*, Kan., 318 F.3d 1183, 1187 (10th Cir.2003), the court finds the petition is subject to being summarily dismissed for the following reasons.

"Habeas corpus review is available under § 2241 if one is 'in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States.'" *McIntosh v. U.S. Parole Comm'n*, 115 F.3d 809, 811 (10th Cir.1997) (quoting § 2241(c)(3)). Because

petitioner is a pretrial detainee with pending state criminal charges against him, his petition for habeas corpus relief under § 2241 is appropriate. See *Walck v. Edmondson*, 472 U.S. F.3d 1227 (10th Cir.2007) (the general grant of habeas authority set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 2241 applies to challenges involving pretrial detention of a state court defendant); *Yellowbear v. Wyoming Attorney General*, 525 F.3d 921, 924 (10th Cir.2008) (pretrial detention can be challenged through a habeas petition brought under 28 U.S.C. § 2241).

***No exhaustion of state court remedies***

Petitioner's attempt to seek federal habeas corpus relief is premature. A petitioner's exhaustion of other available remedies is a prerequisite to seeking federal habeas corpus relief. *Garza v. Davis*, 596 F.3d 1198, 1203 (10th Cir.2010). Here petitioner's documents make clear that he has not yet pursued available remedies in the state district and appellate courts on claims raised in his federal habeas petition. The petition should therefore be dismissed without prejudice.

***Abstention doctrine bars federal intervention***

Additionally, the court finds the abstention doctrine precludes this court's intervention in petitioner's pending criminal action. In *Younger v. Harris*, the Supreme Court held that federal courts generally should not intervene in state

criminal prosecutions begun before institution of a federal suit in which the state court defendant seeks an order enjoining the state court from proceeding with the action against him. A federal court should abstain from enjoining such state prosecutions if the state court proceedings: (1) are ongoing, (2) offer an adequate forum to hear the plaintiff's federal claims, and (3) implicate important state interests. *Id.* at 43; see *Middlesex County Ethics Committee v. Garden State Bar Association*, 457 U.S. 423, 432 (1982). These three conditions are met in this case. Petitioner makes clear that his state criminal proceeding is ongoing. The prosecution of a person accused of violating state law implicates an important state interest. See, e.g., *Hicks v. Miranda*, 422 U.S. 332, 349 (1975) (invoking *Younger* abstention in a case involving a pending state criminal prosecution, noting that the doctrine permits state courts to try state cases without a federal court's interference). And the Kansas courts provide petitioner with an adequate opportunity to present his federal constitutional claims, such as petitioner's challenge to the legality of the search and seizure of his property.

To avoid application of the abstention doctrine, petitioner must demonstrate "harassment or prosecutions undertaken by state officials in bad faith without hope of obtaining a valid

conviction and perhaps in other extraordinary circumstances where irreparable injury can be shown." *Perez v. Ledesma*, 401 U.S. 82, 85 (1971); see *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. at 54 (recognizing an exception when the claimant shows "bad faith, harassment, or any other unusual circumstance that would call for equitable relief"). Notwithstanding petitioner's broad claim that the Coffey County prosecutor, judge, and even petitioner's defense counsel are conspiring to deny petitioner a timely and fair trial, the record discloses no factual allegations suggesting that petitioner would suffer irreparable injury if the state court proceedings were allowed to go forward, or that the criminal charges were brought by the prosecutor with no hope of a valid conviction merely to harass him. The court thus finds that all the *Younger* abstention conditions are satisfied in this case, and that the petition should be dismissed without prejudice.

***Additional Considerations***

The court notes the petition presents additional problems that would have to be overcome for petitioner to proceed in habeas corpus.

First, petitioner has not named a proper respondent. The Coffee County Jail is not a legal entity that can be sued. See *Aston v. Cunningham*, 216 F.3d 1086, 2000 WL 796086 at \*4 n. 3

(10th Cir.2000) (unpublished) (“a detention facility is not a person or legally created entity capable of being sued”). Instead, petitioner must name the *person* having custody over him, 28 U.S.C. § 2242, such as the Coffey County Sheriff.

Second, monetary damages are not recoverable in a habeas action. *McIntosh*, 115 F.3d at 812. In *Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477 (1994), the Supreme Court held that a civil cause of action seeking damages for the alleged violation of a prisoner’s rights under the United States Constitution or laws of the United States is premature if an award for the plaintiff would necessarily imply the invalidity of a conviction or sentence through a direct appeal, order of expungement, decree of collateral relief, or writ of habeas corpus. *Id.*, 512 U.S. at 486-87. *Heck* applies when a damage award would imply the invalidity of pretrial detention, as well as a conviction or sentence. See e.g. *Cohen v. Clemens*, 321 Fed.Appx. 739, 742 (10th Cir.2009) (unpublished) (applying *Heck* to civil claim involving pretrial detention).

Third, petitioner’s attempt to seek relief on claims of false imprisonment, malicious prosecution, intentional infliction of emotional distress, and invasion of privacy necessarily fail because these tort actions under state law provide no legal basis for obtaining federal habeas corpus

relief. See 28 U.S.C. § 2241(c)(3) (a writ of habeas corpus shall not issue unless the prisoner "is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States") (emphasis added).

**IT IS THEREFORE BY THE COURT ORDERED** that petitioner's motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis (Doc. 3) in this habeas corpus action is granted.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the petition is dismissed without prejudice.

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Dated in Topeka, Kansas on this 21st day of July, 2015.

**s/ Sam A. Crow**  
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**SAM A. CROW**  
**U.S. Senior District Judge**